

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 43. Vol. IV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1813.

[Vol. 27.]

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

SMITH AND BICKLEY.

PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two DOLLARS at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

ALL persons having any unsettled business with either of the estates of Abijah Brooks or Jacob Constant, late of Clarke county, dec. are requested to come forward and adjust the same—those having legal demands will receive payment, and those indebted to either will be so good as to pay off their dues respectively as further indulgence cannot be given.

THO: SCOTT, Adm'r.
near Strude's road.

October 8, 1813.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the sums appropriated by the act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the following sums be, and they are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, the sum of thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

For fitting up four rooms in the building purchased by the U. States, where the general post office is held, for the use of the superintendent general of military supplies, two thousand thirty-nine dollars and twelve and an half cents.

For books, stationery, furniture, wood, and other contingent expenses, the sum of one thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the payment for wagons and teams, captured or destroyed by the enemy at Detroit.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who has sustained damages by the loss of his wagon and team, or either of them, without any fault or negligence on his part, while the same were actually employed in the transportation of baggage or supplies for the army under the command of brigadier general William Hull, during the summer of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and which were captured or destroyed by the enemy on the surrender of said army at Detroit, shall be allowed the value of such wagon and team, or either of them, lost as aforesaid; the facts of the loss of the same, as well as value thereof, to be ascertained in such manner, and on such evidence, as the President of the U. States may direct; to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joshua Dorsey, who is now confined in the jail of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, on a judgment obtained against him, in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided, however,* that any estate, real or personal, which the said Joshua Dorsey may have or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against him by the United States, in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged: And *provided, also,* that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to discharge, or affect the liability of any co-obligor, that may have been bound with the said Joshua Dorsey, for the payment of any money to the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

APPROVED—August 2, 1813.

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorise the appointment by the President of certain officers during the recess of the senate.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in the recess of the senate, to appoint such of the officers of the five regiments authorised by the act entitled "An act in addition to the act entitled 'An act to raise an additional military

force, and for other purposes," and the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, as may not be appointed during the present session: which appointments shall be submitted to the senate at their next session for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Willet Warne.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Willet Warne, who is confined in prison in the city of Philadelphia, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided, however,* that any estate, real or personal, which the said Willet Warne may hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of George Lyon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper officers of the Treasury Department, be, and they are hereby authorised and required to pay to George Lyon, a clerk in the Patent Office, a compensation at the rate of five hundred dollars per annum, from the time his salary was discontinued until the end of the present year, to be paid out of any monies in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States, in the borough of Pittsburgh.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorised to cause to be sold certain lots of ground in the borough of Pittsburgh, in the state of Pennsylvania, being the property of the United States, and the same on which fort Fayette now stands, the proceeds whereof are hereby appropriated, under the direction of the President, to the erection of arsenals, armouries & laboratories.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a bounty of twenty-five dollars be paid to the owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels of the United States commissioned as letters of marque for each and every prisoner by them captured and brought into port and delivered to an agent authorised to receive them in any port of the United States; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and required to pay or cause to be paid to such owners, officers and crews of private armed vessels, commissioned as aforesaid, or their agent, the aforesaid bounty for each prisoner captured or delivered as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 2, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships shall be construed to authorise the secretary of the navy to place on the pension list under the restrictions and regulations of the said act any officer, seaman or marine belonging to any private armed ship or vessel of the U. States, bearing a commission of letter of marque, who shall have been wounded or otherwise disabled in the line of their duty as officers, seamen or marines of such private armed ship or vessel.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

August 1, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Laying duties on Sugar refined within the U. States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of January next, there be levied, collected and paid upon all sugar which shall be refined within the United States, a duty of four cents per pound.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every refiner of sugar, who shall be such immediately before and on the first day of January next,

shall, on the said day, and every refiner of sugar who shall be and become such after the said day, shall, twenty days at the least previous to commencing the business of refining sugar, make true and exact entry and report in writing to the collector, appointed by virtue of the act entitled "an act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties," for the collection district in which shall be the house or building where he or she shall carry on, or intend to carry on the said business, of every house or building where such business shall be by him or her carried on, or intended so to be, and of every pan or boiler, together with the capacity of each, which he or she shall have or employ for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also give bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with condition that he or she shall and will enter or cause to be entered, in a book or paper to be kept for that purpose, all sugar which he or she shall refine or cause to be refined, and of the quantities, from day to day, by him or her sent out or cause to be sent out of the house or building where the same shall have been refined, and shall, on the first day of April, July, October and January, in each year, render a just and true account of all the refined sugar which he or she shall have sent out, or caused or procured to be sent out, from the first time of his or her entry and report aforesaid, until the day which shall first ensue, of the days above mentioned, for the rendering of such account, and thenceforth successively, from the time when such account ought to have been, and up to which it shall have been last rendered, until the day next thereafter, of the days above mentioned, for the rendering of such account, producing and shewing therewith the original book or paper, whereon the entries from day to day, to be made as aforesaid, have been made; and he or she shall, at the time of rendering each account, pay or secure the duties which by this act ought to be paid upon the refined sugar in the said account mentioned; and if any such refiner shall omit to make any such entry or report, he or she shall forfeit and lose every pan or boiler which he or she shall have and use for the purpose of refining sugar, and shall also forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every such refiner shall yearly, being thereunto required by the collector aforesaid to make oath or affirmation, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, that the accounts which have been by him or her rendered of the quantities of refined sugar by him or her sent out, or procured or caused to be sent out, of the house or building where the same shall have been manufactured, have been just & true.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and with design, falsely swear or affirm touching any of the matters herein before required to be verified by oath or affirmation, he or she shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every refiner of sugar shall at each time of rendering an account, as herein before required make a true and particular report of the buildings, pans and boilers which he or she, at any time since that of rendering his or her last account, hath used or kept, and shall then have, use or keep for carrying on the said business of refining sugar, on pain of forfeiting for each and every neglect or omission all such pans and boilers, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all refined sugar which shall have been manufactured or made within the United States in manner aforesaid, after the said first day of January next, whereof the duties aforesaid have not been duly paid or secured according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall upon default being made in the paying or securing of the said duties, be forfeited and shall and may be seized as forfeited by the collector, aforesaid or officer of the customs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such refiner of sugar, at his or her option, either to pay, upon the rendering of his or her account as aforesaid, the duties which shall thereby appear to be due and payable, with a deduction or abatement of six per cent for prompt payment, or to give bond with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, to whom such account shall be rendered for the payment of the said duties, at the expiration of nine months thereafter: *Provided,* That no person whose bond for any of the said duties shall remain unpaid, beyond the term allowed for the payment thereof, shall be entitled to future credit for any of the said duties, so long as such bond shall remain unpaid.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the duties hereby laid upon sugar refined within the United States, shall and may be drawn back upon all such of the said sugar refined within the United States after the aforesaid first day of January next, which after the said day shall be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place: *Provided,* That no drawback shall be allowed to any exportation as aforesaid, in any instance where the same shall amount to less than twelve dollars.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowance of drawbacks, he, she or they shall, previous to the putting or lading any of the said refined sugar on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give six hours notice at the least to the proper officer of inspection of the port from which the said sugar shall be intended to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the same, and the respective marks thereof, and the place or places where deposited, and of the place to which, said ship or vessel in which they either of them shall be so intended to be exported: whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the packages so notified for exportation, & the same after such inspection shall be laden on board the same ship or vessel of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer or his deputy who shall have inspected the same; which officer, after the same shall have been so laden on board, shall certify to the collectors of the customs for the district the quantity and particulars of the refined sugar so laden for exportation.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath or affirmation that the said sugar so notified for exportation and laden on board such ship or vessel is truly intended to be exported to the

place whereof notice shall have been given, & is not intended to be reloaded within the United States, and that he or she doth verily believe the duties thereupon charged by this act have been duly paid or secured to be paid; & shall also give bond to the collector of the customs, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel, in which the said sugar shall be intended to be exported, the other such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value, in the judgment of the said collector, of the sugar so intended to be exported with condition that the said sugar (the dangers of the seas and enemies are excepted) shall be really and truly exported to and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said sugar shall not be unshipped from on board the said ship or vessel whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbors of the United States (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be paid until nine months after the said sugar shall have been so exported: *Provided,* That whenever the owner of any ship or vessel on board of which any such sugar is laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such sugar is laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed on the voyage intended or the voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for reloading the same.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That if any of the said sugar, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, either within the limits of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be reloaded within the U. States, from on board the ship or vessel, wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise; then not only the sugar so unshipped, together with the casks, vessels and cases containing the same, but also the ship or vessel, in or on board of which the same shall have been so shipped or laden, together with the guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and also the ship, vessel, or boat into which the said sugar shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs or of inspection.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the bond to be given as aforesaid, shall, and may be discharged, by producing within one year from its date (if the same shall be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years, if shipped to any part of Asia and Africa; and if the delivery of the sugar, in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants, residing at the said place, and if there be not two such merchants, testifying the delivery of the said sugar at the said place, which certificate shall in each case be confirmed by the oath or affirmation of the master or mate or other like officer of the vessel in which the said sugar shall have been exported, and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchant of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent enquiry, to be found two merchants of the U. States at the said place: *Provided always,* That in case of death, the oath or affirmation of the party dying shall not be deemed necessary: And *provided further,* That the said oath or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States; or such bonds shall and may be discharged upon proof that the sugar so exported was taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire; the examination and proof of the same being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such sugar shall have been exported. And in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such sugar shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said sugar, without the limits of the United States as he or they may have; and if the same shall be deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards; in all which cases the proof aforesaid shall be final.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorised to collect the duties imposed by this act, and prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sum or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act. And all fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall & may be sued for and recovered in the name of the U. States, or of the collector aforesaid, within whose district any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill, plaint or information; one moiety thereof to the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the use of the person who, if a collector, shall first discover, if other than a collector, shall first inform of the cause, matter or thing whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, which suit and recovery may be had before any court of the state holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this

act shall continue in force until the termination of the war in which the United [States] are now engaged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and for one year thereafter, and no longer.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

E. GERRY,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 24, 1813.—APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

Political Miscellany.

[The following communication for the Argus was delivered to the Editor the other day by a little boy, who said he found it near the Poor House. The seals had been broken, the paper wet, and the writing almost illegible. Having been much gratified with the Indian talk it contains, we cannot refrain from laying it before our readers. It was given verbatim from the original, as well as we could decipher it.]—VIR. ARGUS.

Extract of a letter from the Creek wilderness or wood, from New Orleans, we came across a number of Indians of that nation, who were then on their way from a General Council which was convened by the Warriors and Head Men to consult on the propriety of punishing those young men of their nation who had been across into Canada (invited there to partake of a war convention at Malden) and who on their return home to the South had murdered several white families, (Americans) men, women and children on the Ohio river—I was curious to learn the result, and finding some very intelligent Indians of the party who spoke my language, (they having travelled frequently to Washington and other sea ports, and having much intercourse with the whites) I heard from them the whole of what was advanced by both parties in the Indian Council of the Creek nation—which I shall relate to you nearly verbatim—The friendly Creeks in debate advanced, that having been in friendship many years with the Americans, who had used them like brothers, it was downright murder to kill the peaceable white settlers on the Ohio river, who were treacherously destroyed while tending their corn; that the blood of the innocent women and children and fathers would rise up and irritate the Great Spirit above, and unless the murderers were punished, the Good spirit would destroy their nation by war, pestilence or famine; and besides that the American nation, although a peaceable religious people, were very numerous and powerful, and if they were not pacified, would, if they were to stretch out their arm, [which was very long, reaching from Canada to South America] either take vengeance on the Creek nation by putting them to death, or driving them over the Mississippi, among savage and strange tribes, where they would all be consumed—That the Americans were now anxious to preserve peace—that several of their old chiefs then present, and indeed most of the Indian Warriors then sitting in Council, knew that the Americans were a remarkable people, being a band of brothers, governed by their own wise men, chosen every few years by themselves—and not like in the old country, across the big water, governed by kings & nobles, who always had and kept their people at war; striving with other nations who should have all the world—That to avoid war, the Americans had, to their knowledge, put up with many insults and robberies for many years past, committed by the great kings and nobles from tother side the big waters—had sent ambassadors over to make up matters every year to no purpose; and had now retaliated on the servants of the great king by making war also, after all hopes of peace was past—and now for the Creek nation to join in such a war against their peaceable neighbours, to murder their women and children and old men, at the request of the servants of the great king in Canada, would be unjust and would offend the Great Spirit: that therefore to prevent the ruin of the Creek nation, to appease the American people, and satisfy the laws of the Good Spirit, which demands blood; this great council of warriors and wise men should order the young Indians of their nation, who had on their return from Canada, murdered the white farmers and settlers and their women and children on the Ohio; to be punished with death.

The "speakers on the other side observed, that they had taken a great deal of trouble to obtain information both of the Americans and also of the English in Canada, and acknowledged all to be true that had been advanced of the peaceable character of the Americans—that they had also conversed with Americans in Canada, who sided with the English, they too had confirmed it—but from all sides as far as they could get any knowledge of the subject, they had been able to obtain every proof of the meanness of the American government and people, in putting up with every insult for many years from the great king and his servants—that they had for years suffered near a thousand big boats and cargoes to be stolen and carried off in time of peace by the English; and many thousands of their brethren on the sea to be also stolen from

Others of their boats and carried into captivity, into bondage, to work and fight in their king's big boats, that there they were whipped and flogged like dogs by the great king's servants and could not get away for a dozen years, to visit their women and children and their native land—they were called damned Yankee rascals and put to death for the least offence: and now compelled to fight against their own country—that the great king had long given orders for every American ship and cargo to come into his ports and pay a duty for liberty to go out and trade on the great waters—that he was determined not to quit the practice of stealing the American sailors, as he declared he must have men for his numerous big boats—that he would not return those he had taken, nor the thousand ships and cargoes—but had sent out his servants and warriors in his big boats with orders to sink, burn and destroy, and also land and plunder the people on the bay and rivers; till the Americans consented to obey the great king and his servants, consented to allow of the tribute, of the bondage and future robbery of their sailors, and every thing else, of course the great king ordered in his future councils. That the American government had pocketed all these insults and robberies for many years, only remonstrated—being afraid of the great king and his warriors, they would not defend their brethren; however at last when the great king's servants repeatedly declared that no stop would be put to the king's plundering orders—they were in self-defence, (seeing all in danger) compelled to retaliate on the great king and his servants by waging war also—and what shows the abject character of this people is that when it was put to vote in their national Council, about a third of both houses have declared their desire to submit to all the great king had done or would do; and would not venture to retaliate on him, and declared it useless and unjust; and several of the E. States have determined not to go to the expense of meddling in the war to defend their nation against the rapine and plunder of the servants of the old king—saying that in time of war they would be deprived of getting their usual supply of molasses and cod-fish; and some were afraid it would injure their profits of trading in blankets and toys, they used to purchase of the subjects of the old king, which they valued higher than the liberty and lives of their brethren, or the property of their fellow-citizens on the sea. How after such a statement, which you all know to be a true one, will any one of the brave warriors of this independent Creek nation, how in council, vote for taking away the life of any of his brave brethren, to appease such an abject, mean, degraded people as the Americans for the loss of some of their old squaws, children or men. A people who have allowed for years a foreign nation to steal away their brethren, and use them worse than dogs in bondage, who have suffered themselves to be stolen in time of peace, by pirates, and near one thousand of their big boats and cargoes, allowed the murder of their brothers and friends, and who after many years of such treatment, after all hope of redress is at an end, after treaties are made and then immediately broke, after all these things, near two thirds of their Congress and the President declare for retaliation or war, a very great proportion of their rulers and people will not assist—but rather speak well of the great king and his servants, and wish to submit to him and abuse their own government—Ought we to compare our honest patriotic Creek warriors and people to such base, servile Americans; ought we to punish the Creeks for killing these base people? Rather let us join with the Canada warriors, servants of the great king, and subdue these timid servile Americans, who prefer submission to bravely defending their country—and who of course do not deserve to be free and independent, or to be treated like men, but only as slaves. Could this Creek nation allow any other people to steal away our brethren into bondage to be whipt like dogs; our property to be stolen, and not join our government to a man in getting redress and revenge when they should once make the determination?

"The other party then in reply answered, that what had been advanced was too true—but since the misled of the American people had time to think for themselves, they had at their elections confirmed the determination of their great Council and President to defend and retaliate or make war till they got redress—and that every day as true information got among the people, they were getting more unanimous—that there were many of the subjects and servants of the old king come over the big water and were living among the Americans to trade with them, and to mislead them, and they were very cunning fellows, and had been sent to divide the people—and had published daily many artful talks in their newspapers, which were also under pay of the great king, to poison the minds of the Americans against their own government and to paint the old king as a very honest and religious man, wishing "no essential injury to any,"—that very likely many bad Americans were purchased like Arnold, in the last war, to help the old king to bring back his old colonies—that also there were many ambitious Americans anxious to have their present free government overset, to copy the old king's government of nobles. That all these and the stories of the last war were united, but the great body of the

Americans were honest, brave and true to their country: and would prove to the traitors & to the old king, that although they were religiously fond of peace, and after a thirty years peace that though all their warriors were either old or dead, yet they were determined to teach their sons the art of war, and would defend their liberties and their property—that the great king's warriors, being always at war, might the first year have the advantage, owing to their experienced veteran troops, but that the bravery of the Americans would, with practice, overcome all their enemies as in last war—that already the great boats of the king were always beaten by them, although commanded by experienced warriors—and finally, the character of the Americans, though traduced and vilified, would appear in a few years to great advantage—and their enemies and the world have to do them justice in future, as they would become also a warlike and an armed and a powerful people—he would, therefore, vote to save the honor of the Creek nation, by continuing at peace with the Americans—and therefore, have the murderers of the whites punished with death.

"This determination was agreed on by the Council, and since that these warriors who had murdered the whites on the Ohio, were shot—After that the party of the unfriendly Indians have increased, and have revenged their deaths by killing some of the opposite party—and war has commenced between that divided nation—the friendly ones have called on the Americans for protection, proving to be the weaker party."

THE PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

"I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America."

"My desire to establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated, but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire."

This flimsy pretext is to gull the people of England into a belief that he cannot be at peace with America, without some sacrifice of the maritime rights of Great Britain, and thereby engage them to co-operate in a vigorous prosecution of the war. Unhappy people, to be governed by a prince that can thus resort to the most unwarrantable deception and barefaced falsehood, to procure their support in the unrighteous war he is waging against America! What rights do we ask him to surrender? None. What do we ask, to be at peace with England? Nothing but that she cease to rob us of our property on the ocean, the common highway of nations, in the prosecution of a fair, legal commerce that has been acknowledged legal by all nations, from time almost immemorial; and that they cease to enslave our citizens, dragging them from on board our vessels, and compelling them to fight her battles. Let her cease from these acts of lawless violence and outrage against our citizens and commerce; let her restore our captive citizens that she holds in slavery, and make reparation for past injuries, and give suitable assurances for the future, and there will, on the part of America, be no obstacle to a peace.

A fair, honorable peace, to both countries, is the object of the war; and whenever that can be obtained, America can have no object in a further prosecution of it.

We want not the sacrifice of the smallest of her rights to be at peace with Great Britain. We want nothing but justice; that she shall forbear to trample on our rights, to embezzle our property, and to deprive our citizens of their liberty. In short, we want nothing but what a due sense of honor and of justice would urge her freely to grant; but the speech is calculated for the region in which it is to act, for a people whose leading trait of character is loyalty and implicit confidence in their rulers.—*Whig.*

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.
AMERICAN PERRY.
A SONG.
Tune—Abraham Newland.
Bold BARCLAY one day
To PROCTOR did say,
"I'm tired of Jamaica and Sherry;
So let us go down
To that new floating town,
And get some American PERRY.
O cheap American PERRY! Most pleasant American PERRY!
We need only all
Bear down, knock and call,
And we'll have the American PERRY!"
"The landlady's kind,
Weak, simple and blind:
We'll soon be triumphantly merry!
We've cash in the locker,
Our custom shall shock her!
And we'll soon get a taste of her PERRY!"
O, American PERRY! The sparkling American PERRY!
No trouble we'll find
Your orders to mind:
So away American PERRY!"
All ready for play,
They got under way,
With hearts light and right voluntary.
But when they came there,
They quickly did stare
At the taste of American PERRY!
O, the American PERRY! Sparkling American PERRY!
How great the deception,
When such a reception,
They met from American PERRY!
They thought such a change
Was undoubtedly strange,
And rued their unlucky vagary—
"Your liquor's too hot!
Keep it still in the pot!
Oh! Cork your American PERRY!
O, this American PERRY! Fiery American PERRY!"

By all that is evil,
It's a dose for the devil!
Oh! Curse your American PERRY!
Full sorely they knew
The scrape would not do:
"I would ruin his majesty's ferry,
So they tried to turn tail,
With a rag of a sail,
And quit this American PERRY!
O, the American PERRY! Flashing American PERRY!
But the crossing the lake
Was all a mistake,
They had swallowed so much of the PERRY!
Then BARCLAY exclaimed,
"I cannot be blamed,
For well I've defended each wherry—
My men are so drunk,
And some so deficient—
If I strike to American PERRY!
O, this American PERRY! Thundering American PERRY!
Such hot distillation,
Would fuddle our nation,
Should it taste the American PERRY!"
The stuff did so bruise
His staggering crews,
That some with their feet were unwary!
Who some had their brains
Knock'd out for their pains,
By this shocking American PERRY!
O, American PERRY! Outrageous American PERRY!
Old tough British tars,
All cover'd with scars,
Captized by American PERRY!
The Indians on shore
Made a horrible roar,
And left every ground-nut and berry,
Then scamper'd away,
For no relish had they
For a dose of American PERRY!
O, American PERRY! Confounding American PERRY!
While general PROCTOR,
Look'd on like a doctor,
At the deadly American PERRY!
The Briton was sick,
Being PERRY'd to the quick,
And his vessels were quite fragmentary.
So scolding his luck,
He prudently struck
To a stream of American PERRY!
O, American PERRY! Persevering American PERRY!
A whole British fleet,
Ship to ship, has been beat
By an American Commodore—PERRY!
On American ground,
Where such spirit is found,
Let us toast deep the HEROES OF ERIE!
And never forget
Those whose life's sun did set
By the side of their commodore PERRY!
O, brave American PERRY! Triumphant American PERRY!
Let us ever remember
THE TENTH OF SEPTEMBER!
When a FLEET struck to Commodore PERRY!"

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers to August 27, received at the office of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, by the Robert Burns.

LONDON, August 20.
The Crown Prince of Sweden was, during the armistice, fired at from Custrin, while reviewing some troops in that neighborhood, and the shot fell within 30 yards of him. The Cosacks would have cut off a great number of troops who were at work outside the walls, but the Crown Prince would not allow it; and a satisfactory explanation is said to have taken place.

August 21.
According to accounts, war has recommenced. A traveller just arrived says, that on the 17th the bombardment of Stettin again commenced.

August 22.
A messenger has just arrived from Reichenbach with the news that Austria declared war against France on the 10th inst. On the 13th, in the morning, the whole of the army was put in motion. Head-quarters were removed to Prague, to which place the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and lord Cathcart were gone. We are assured that official intelligence of this event has been received.

Gen. Moreau sailed from Ystad on the 4th inst. and by accounts received had a favorable wind to Stralsund, where he would be met by the Crown Prince of Sweden, the latter having purposely left Berlin to receive his old friend. No doubt something grand will soon be done by those two great military men.

Head-Quarters, at Oranienburg, Aug. 13.
BULLETIN.
"His Royal Highness the Crown Prince arrived here yesterday, and has fixed his head quarters at this place. The united army of Northern Germany, of which his Royal Highness has the command, occupies the following positions:
"A part of the 4th Prussian corps d'armee, which forms his reserve, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Count Tauenzien, has its head quarters at Munchenberg, and stretches its right wing towards Berlin.
"The 4th Prussian corps d'armee, under Lieut. Gen. Von Bulow, has its head quarters at Berlin, and in conjunction with Count Tauenzien's corps.
"The Swedish army, commanded by Field Marshal Count Von Steindeking, is assembling in the vicinity of Oranienburg, with his right near Spandau. The head quarters are here. The first Swedish division is under the command of L. Gen. Skioldebrand, and the second under that of Major Gen. Baron Posse. This last division, together with a separate brigade, detached from the third division, forms a corps commanded by Lieut. Baron Sandels. The whole Swedish force is in the centre of the allied army. The right wing consists of Russian troops, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Winzingerode, whose head quarters are at Brandenburg. Lieut. Gen. Count Woronzow's corps belong to this wing, with his head quarters at Plauen.
"A Prussian corps under Major General Herschfeldt, is in front of Magdeburg. It is connected by its left wing with the Russian army, and by its right with the corps of observation on the Lower Elbe, under Lieut. Gen. Count Walmoden; its head quarters are at Schwerin, and its advanced posts reach from Lenzin to Lessau, and the centre towards Luck. Lieut. Gen. Baron Von Vagesack belongs to this corps d'armee; he has under his command 3000 Swedish troops, 3000 Prussians, and 3000 Mecklenburgers.
"Separate corps, belonging to Count Tauenzien's army, blockade Custrin and Stettin.
"Major Gen. Gibbs has landed at Stralsund, with a corps of 3000 English troops.
"Gen. Baron Adlercrecht is at the head of the general staff, of the united army of the

north of Germany, and has under him the Major Gen. Baron Tarnast, and Count Gusti Lowenhielm, as Adjutant General to receive and forward orders.

"The army is so disposed, that within one day's march and a half upwards of 30,000 men can be in the line.

"Whilst his Royal Highness on the 11th inst. in the forenoon, was reviewing his troops which are blockading Stettin, and causing them to manoeuvre, and at the same time to threaten the fortress works, a howitzer was pointed at his royal highness; the grenade fell 30 paces behind him, and burst. His royal highness, who discovered some French soldiers creeping forwards before outer works, and whom the Cosacks, after the shot had taken place from the fortress, were on the point of attacking, caused the French commandant to be called to him and who accordingly appeared before his royal highness, accompanied by a Commissary at War. The Crown Prince mildly stated to him, that the Commanding officer in Fort Prussia had broken the truce, and fired on his royal highness's escort, and added, I might make you all prisoners of war, were I to command the cavalry to attack you, and you could not defend yourselves, being without arms. The officer made excuses, and expressed his sorrow for the accident. After his royal highness had conversed with him a short time he retired. The French soldiers expressed their hearty wishes for the restoration of peace, and to see an end put to the calamities of war.

"To judge from the preparations of the allies at Stettin, it is to be expected that the fortress will be stormed on the conclusion of the armistice. By the zeal and industry of those officers who have the charge of supplying the army with provisions, it has not as yet suffered any deficiency. The number of sick is very trifling."

From the London Courier, August 27.
Austria declares against France—rupture of the armistice—renewal of hostilities.
At length the great question is decided—The Armistice has been broken, and hostilities have been renewed; renewed too with the accession of Austria to the great cause. This most important intelligence was brought last night by two Gottenburg Mails, and a Mail from Heligoland. On the 10th, the six days notice of the renewal of hostilities was given, and the determination of Austria was made known.—On the 13th the whole Austrian army in Bohemia was put in motion, and the Austrian head quarters were removed to Prague. Of the first operations in Silesia, or on the Bohemian frontiers, we have not yet received any details; but we have the French official account of the first actions near Hamburg—Davoust, who, as we said yesterday, had quitted Hamburg, and taken a position at Bergsdorff, broke up from his cantonments on the 13th, and proceeded to attack the Prussians and Russians at Lauenburg.

They were not in strong force, about 1400 men; but they had thrown up entrenchments, and had some artillery. The enemy stormed it on the night of the 18th, and the allies retired across the Stecknitz. Such is the French account—their success is probably exaggerated—but, even if it be not, it is not of much importance.—We shall soon see in this quarter movements and operations of more consequence, if Davoust remain on the North of the Elbe. Meanwhile the Crown Prince is drawing near the Elbe. We have his first Bulletin, dated from Oranienburg, on the 13th, giving an account of the disposition of the army under his command—Great judgment seems to have been evinced in the choice of the positions—in less than two days 80,000 men can be brought in line.

Since writing the above we have received a third Gottenburg Mail, and Mr. Sylvester has arrived with important despatches.

He left Reichenbach on the 13th. On the morning of the 11th the Austrian Declaration of War was announced, and passports were at the same time sent to the French Plenipotentiaries, Bonaparte having returned no answer to the Emperor of Austria's ultimatum.

The Russian army immediately passed the frontier at different points, in several columns.

The Austrian Declaration of War has not been received yet.

The emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia, were at Prague, their united head quarters.

An article from Berlin of the 14th states, that the first operation in Silesia was the capture of Breslau by the French, who were afterwards driven from it by the allies, with the loss of 12 pieces of cannon. A great battle was expected in Lusatin about the 20th.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 23.
The Endymion and Ethalion frigates will sail in the morning with convoy for Halifax and the St. Lawrence.

The *Æolus*, Lord James Townsend, is to be paid off here, and fitted for the conveyance of Capt. Popham and Capt. Breighton, to join Sir James Yeo on Lake Ontario.

LONDON, AUGUST, 11.
Sir J. B. Warren, during his operations at Craney Island, lost 3 men killed and 8 wounded, and 52 were missing by the swamping of a boat.

We are glad to be able to announce that Gen. Moreau has accepted a command in the Russian and Prussian armies. We believe he will serve with that part of the allied force under the command of the Crown Prince of Sweden. He is arrived at head-quarters.

HEADS OF THE NEWS.
Moreau had joined Bernadotte at Stralsund. Austria had joined the Allies with 150,000 men. Russia had in the field 200,000; Prussia and Sweden 127,000.

Notice of the rupture of the armistice was given at Gottenburg on the 10th August, and on the 16th a great battle was fought; which, from the circumstance of the French fleet in the Scheldt being dressed in colours, and firing a salute as for a victory, is supposed to have terminated in favor of Bonaparte.

An article from Frankfurt states, that Lord Wellington had again returned to his army in Pampaluna. A great battle was fought on the 26th July. The English occupied three heights which they intrenched. The French were three times repulsed; but succeeded in forcing the intrenchments of the English, who lost 9000 men, the French 2500.

The object of Lord Walpole's mission to Petersburg and that of the two other commissioners, is not mentioned in the London papers.

The U. S. brig *Argus* was captured after an action of 45 minutes. The *Pelican* carried 32 pound carronades, the *Argus* 24's. The *Argus* had 40 men killed and wounded.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued to the 3th day of November.

FROM FRANCE.
By the recent arrivals at Boston, we have received advices of the most interesting nature, and which, so far as the dates go, confirm our former intelligence from the European continent. The conferences of Prague were still continued, not without the hope that they might terminate in peace. But in order to

provide for the worst, the French emperor had been incessantly occupied in recruiting, disciplining, and re-organizing his grand army, which had received such immense reinforcements that the corps which had won the battle of *Lutzen* could be considered as nothing more than the advanced guard of the present forces. A line of posts along the Elbe has been strongly fortified, and a chain of fortifications extends from Hamburg to Venice. The troops were rapidly improving in manoeuvres executed under the superintendence of the emperor in person. To give an idea of this immense army, it is sufficient to observe, that the Imperial guard only, collected about the emperor, is composed of 34 regiments of foot, of which 32 are of three battalions, each consisting of 840 men strong, and that its regiments of light cavalry exceed 2500 men each. Besides this mass of forces, the two armies of observation of Austria, one formed on the banks of the Adige, and composed of French and Italians, and the other in Franconia composed of French and Confederates, amounted to 80,000 men each in the last days of July. A third consist of the same number, was forming in Bavaria.

As we have before stated, the English success in Spain was greatly exaggerated. The equivocal conduct of Austria, last spring, rendered it necessary to withdraw large bodies of French troops and to march them into Italy; whence the necessity of the remainder to concentrate and retire upon the Elbe. In this retreat, an indecisive battle took place at *Altoira*, of which the English have boasted as a splendid victory. The hundred pieces of artillery taken by them had been withdrawn from the walls of fortified places; and were abandoned by the French for want of horses to draw them. Official accounts have been received at Paris from the Duke of Dalmatia (Sourr) up to the 27th July (one day later than his dispatch last published in our paper.) On that day he defeated Gen. Hill, took several thousand prisoners, and 18 pieces of cannon, and destroyed a large quantity of besieging artillery, munitions, &c.

Mr. CHAWFORD, our Minister, had been impatiently expected in France, and his virtues and talents had prepared for him a favorable reception. Such a reception was also ensured by our naval victories, which had raised the national character of this country to the highest pitch, and produced the most lively impression all over Europe. This impression was in no degree diminished by the capture of the Chesapeake frigate. It was well understood to what causes her loss had been owing, and a continuation of our successes by sea and land was expected. *Nat. Adv.*

Plymouth, August 24.
On Saturday last, the 21st, was interred with military honors, William Henry Allen, Esq. late commander of the U. S. sloop of war *Argus*, who lost his left leg in an action with H. M. sloop of war *Pelican*, J. F. Maples, Esq. captain, in St. George's Channel, the 14th inst. hereof he died in Mill Prison Hospital on the fifteenth following.

The procession left Mill Prison at 12 o'clock. The coffin was covered with a velvet pall, on which was spread the American ensign, under which the action was fought and upon that the hat and sword of the deceased were laid. On the coffin being removed to the hearse, the guard saluted; and which when deposited in the hearse, the procession moved forward, the band played the "Dead March in *Saul*." On their arrival near the church the guard halted and clubbed arms, single files in-ward, through which the procession passed to the church, into which the corps was carried and deposited in the centre aisle, whilst the funeral service was read by the Rev. Vicar, after which it was removed and interred in the south yard (passing through the guard in the same order from as to the church) on the night of Mr. Delphy, midshipman of the *Argus*, who lost both his legs in the same action, and was buried the preceding evening.

The *captain Maples' account of the capture of the Argus, dated on board the Pelican at St. David's Head, Aug. 14, addressed to Admiral Thornborough.*

I have the honor to inform you, that in obedience to your orders to me of the 12th inst. to cruise in St. George's Channel, for the protection of the trade, and to obtain information of the American sloop of war, I had the good fortune to board a brig, the master of which informed me that he had seen a vessel apparently a man of war steering N. E.—at 4 this morning I saw a vessel on fire a brig standing from her, which I soon made out to be a cruiser, made all chase and at half past 5 came alongside of her (she having shortened sail and made her clear for an obstinate resistance) when after giving her 3 cheers our action commenced, which was kept up with great spirit for 43 minutes, when we lay her alongside and were in the act of boarding when she struck her colors. She proves to be the U. S. sloop of war *Argus* of 360 tons, 18 twenty-four pounders; had on board when she sailed from America, two months since, a complement of 149 men, but in the action 127 commanded by lieut. commandant W. H. Allen who I regret to say was wounded early in the action, and has since suffered amputation of his left thigh.

No eulogium I could use would do sufficient justice to the merits of my gallant officers and crew, which consisted of 116, the cool courage they displayed and the precision of their fire, could only be equalled by their zeal to distinguish themselves;—but I must beg leave to call your attention to the conduct of my first lieut. Thomas Welsh; of Mr. W. Glanville, acting master; Mr. Wm. Ingram, the purser, who volunteered his services on deck, and Mr. Richard Scott the boatswain.

Our loss I am happy to say is small:—one master's mate, Mr. William Young, slain in the moment of victory, while animating by his courage and example all around him; and one able seaman, John Kittery, besides five seamen wounded who are doing well; that of the enemy I have not been able to ascertain, but it is considerable, her officers say about forty killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. F. MAPLES, Commander.

LATE FROM EUROPE.
Boston, October 7.
A Halifax paper of the 25th ult. received yesterday at the Exchange Coffee House, contains the following late and interesting news from Europe:—
Halifax Sept. 22.—The August Packet, Capt. Vivian, has just arrived from Falmouth which she left the 17th ult.—She brings the following MINUTE.
From Mr. Saverland, H. M. Agent for Packets in Falmouth.
"The Prince of Orange, one of Lord Wellington's aids, has just arrived from Spain.
"On the 18th July, Lord Wellington's wing of the army was attacked by Marshal Soult, who was repulsed with considerable

loss on both sides. On the 30th Lord Wellington attacked Soult, who was entirely defeated, with the loss of TWENTY THOUSAND men, in killed, wounded & prisoners, and ALL their baggage, public and private. Our loss in killed and wounded is from 4 to 5000 men. The remains of Soult's army dispersed in all directions, were followed by Lord Wellington into France, where he had been three days when the Prince of Orange left Head Quarters."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1813.

OBITUARY.

It falls to our lot this day to record the death of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, GEN. CHARLES SCOTT, who expired on Friday last, in the 74th year of his age, after a lingering illness of some months.

The unbounded philanthropy of Gen. SCOTT, united with that social disposition which so strongly marked his private life, will cause his memory to be held in sacred remembrance by his numerous friends and acquaintances. But the services which he has performed for the Republic, in the revolutionary war, in the various Indian wars to the West and N. West, and whilst governor of the state of Kentucky, have erected for him a monument in the recollection of his countrymen as durable as the Republic itself, and more magnificent than brass or marble.

A funeral procession of the citizens and volunteer corps will be formed in this place on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in honor of the deceased. If the weather is unfavourable, it will be postponed till the next fair day.

DIED—In Louisiana near St. Mary's Parish on the 26th ult. Lieutenant ISAAC BICKLEY, of the 7th regt. U. S. Infantry. He was in his twentieth year, and a native of Kentucky. At the prospect of war with Great Britain, he applied for, and obtained a commission in the army. Being pleased with a military life, he devoted all his leisure to the study of his profession—but a wretched climate has parted him forever from his relations and friends & from that profession to which his whole soul was devoted. This untimely death has filled with distress the hearts of his relatives—an event which they will always remember with the deepest grief.

The "Kentucky Gazette" will in future go to press at 4 o'clock on Monday evenings. This arrangement to facilitate the publication of our paper, though made at some expense to us—will, it is presumed, be very satisfactory to our subscribers.

Advertisements should be left early in the morning on Mondays, to insure insertion.

For the convenience of correspondents, a Communication Box is affixed to the front door of the office, where their favours may be deposited.

THE POSSESSION OF CANADA.

The war in the North-West has closed—peace is now sealed with the blood of the Kentuckians. Our exertions have at length ended a war of twenty years duration. Let Kentuckians exult! Let the whole western people rejoice—for never were their affairs more prosperous!

In Upper Canada the death warrant of western prosperity was written more than a quarter of a century ago—and has been in a constant state of execution ever since. It was the British government in Upper Canada that armed the Indians to defeat Harmer and St. Clair. It was the British government in Upper Canada that supplied the Indians who fought General Wayne in 1794, with tomahawks, rifles, scalping knives, powder, and with provisions.

It was the British government in Upper Canada that furnished the Indians with the accoutrements of war to murder our Davies and our Owen, and many other of our friends and fellow-citizens at Tippecanoe. And all these infernal acts took place whilst the British government were professing the most profound friendship to this country.

Thanks to the Almighty, we have at length destroyed the cause of war to the west and north-west. The possession of Canada is a sure guarantee to the safety of our frontier settlements. One of the principal causes of the war with England is settled forever. So long as we hold Canada we are safe.

After the western people have sent there thousands and tens of thousands to the field—after they have spilled the best blood of the country for "free trade and sailors rights" & for security from the British scalping knife, it is insinuated (with what view, God knows) that the administration will give up Canada on a treaty of peace.

Can it be possible that the administration have determined to abandon the western people—those very people who have borne the brunt of the war—who have marched with their thousands to the field without the prospect of pay, and for no other consideration than the good of the whole country? It can never be!

It is true that when the western people took up arms in the present war, they were determined to maintain to the extent of their ability, the insulted rights of the eastern seamen; (AND THIS POINT THEY NEVER WILL ABANDON,) but they expected security themselves—and they never can be willing to any peace short of GENERAL SECURITY.

The people of Kentucky and of the western country will not forget, if the eastern merchants do, that the termination of hostilities

at the close of the revolution, was nothing more in fact than a truce with England. The people of the western country recollect that the British have been fighting us ever since, through their allies on the frontiers. The people of the western country, altho' not immediately interested, have beheld with indignation and chagrin the constant degradation of our rights on the ocean—by the plunder of our property and the impressment of our citizens on that element.

Having this idea of our affairs with England, they never will yield to that haughty power the least mite.

We repeat the assertion—It cannot be possible that Canada is to be surrendered to the enemy!

ILLUMINATION.

The glorious news we received from the N. W. Army the beginning of the last week, would have been followed immediately by an illumination, it is supposed, but for the *faulx suspense* the public were in for the gallant CHAUNCEY. On Friday however, the mail brought us news not only of the safety of Chauncey, but of his partial success. The defeat of the British squadron by a force greatly inferior, with the probability of the destruction of the enemy's largest ship, united to the capture of four of his vessels and 285 of his soldiers, may justly be called a brilliant victory. The citizens of Lexington accordingly on Friday evening last, united in the celebration of the land and naval victories by the firing of cannon, illuminating the town and exhibiting fire works.

DARK LANTHERNS.

A correspondent requests the editors of the Kentucky Gazette to enquire of the Trustees of the town, whether the by-law directing the streets to be lighted, has been repealed?—and if it is still in force, why are the persons whose duty it is to execute the law, not punished for their neglect? The Trustees cannot be ignorant of the fact, and it is hoped will not longer suffer this imposition on the citizens to pass unnoticed.

EASTERN ELECTIONS.—The recent elections held in several of the eastern states, have terminated in an accession of strength to the republican cause.

In Maryland, the republicans have a majority on a joint vote of the Senate and House of Delegates—the federal governor will of course be dismissed, and a man of republican principles placed in his seat—we consider this a most fortunate political event.

In Vermont, the Democrats are completely successful.

In Pennsylvania, the accession to the republican cause, and the increasing popularity of the war, are highly auspicious.

In Delaware, the opposition are still numerous, and a federal governor has been again placed in power.

However, upon the whole, the election news is cheering—and from present appearances the regeneration of old Massachusetts is not at all impossible. The *torries of Boston* tremble at the prospect. Many of the honest federalists have deserted the standard of rebellion, and declare their willingness to unite in the cause of their country—if they are sincere, we wish them joy on their repentance.

American Privateers, continue successfully employed on the ocean—Niles's list gives the number of prizes taken from the enemy since the war at 603. The Argus is said to have destroyed, previous to her capture, 21 sail of English merchantmen.

THE NEWS.

We have nothing further from Chauncey, except a confirmation of the account we published on Friday in an extra—which we republish to-day.

Some further particulars have been received relative to Proctor's defeat, who it seems in company with Elliott fled the first fire, mounted on his servant's horse, leaving his sword and hat in his carriage. Col. Johnson, we are happy to state, will recover—he received five wounds whilst charging the enemies' lines, his horse having seven shots, fell under him; at this instant an Indian advanced upon the colonel to dispatch him with his tomahawk—but the colonel anticipated his design, & shot him thro' the head with his pistol.

The prisoners are about six hundred in number—who are to be escorted to Chillicothe. From Detroit an expedition is preparing for Michillimackinac.

Extract of a letter from Col. Geo. Trotter, "Camp on Battle Ground, near the Moravian Towns, October 6.

"We are compelled to remain here to-day to collect the vast quantities military stores the British had in their flight abandoned, from 30 to 50 miles back. Rafts are constructing to transport them to our boats and shipping about 30 miles back. The result of the battle is, including a few British soldiers captured in their barges before the battle, near 600 regulars and 24 officers. Elliott, Tecumseh and Proctor fled at the commencement of the action.

"We have lost 13 killed and 25 wounded. The British lost 12 or 15 killed, and at least 60 Indians. Two companies of Johnson's regiment charged in column through the British lines, and the enemy hearing my brigade advancing thro' the bushes, surrendered—making but a shameful fight. The force of the enemy in the battle was upwards of 500 regulars and 8 or 9 hundred Indians. The whole British line fired at a long distance at my brigade, but over shot us. We have taken in all 10 or 15 pieces of cannon, and from 2 to 4000 stand of arms.

Our loss is apportioned as follows:

Johnson's reg't.	10 killed	22 wounded
Trotter's brigade	1	1
Allen's do	1	1
Caldwell's do	1	1
	13	25

From the Kentucky Gazette Extra of October 22.

CHAUNCEY SAFE—AND THE BRITISH FLEET DEFEATED.

Brave souls ahoy!—all hearts be up,
To Seamen's rights send roun the cup

FOUR of the British squadron on Lake Ontario, have been captured by Com. Chauncey. They were intercepted while conveying troops from the head of the Lake to Kingston. Two hundred and eighty-five German regulars were captured, and ten officers. Two of the vessels were the Julia and Growler, formerly belonging to our squadron. The Lady of the Lake and Sylph, [our fastest sailing vessels] were left in pursuit of another vessel of the enemy's fleet.

Gen. WILKINSON, with 4500 troops, had embarked from Fort George, under convoy of Com. Chauncey, and arrived at Sackett's Harbour. An immediate attack on Kingston was expected.

The naval action on the 28th was but partial. The Gen. Pike engaged the whole British squadron for half an hour. Yeo's ship was nearly destroyed—at one time the whole British fleet surrounded her to keep the Pike off, and she was finally run aground under protection of the British batteries, at the head of the Lake. Chauncey lost 28 men killed and wounded, in his ship.

Col. SCOTT commands at Fort George, with 700 regulars and 3000 militia—Gen. HAMPTON's army, 4000 strong, had arrived at Ogdensburg.

We congratulate our readers on our complete superiority on Lake Ontario.—The British never can recover the loss of the WOLFE, and their four captured vessels. Although Chauncey's success has not been so complete as Perry's, it is scarcely less brilliant and interesting.—We can now transport our troops to any point on the Lake.

New-York, October 13.

The Northern Mail of last evening brought nothing later than the 5th inst. from Sackett's Harbour. Com. Chauncey, with his fleet and prizes, arrived at the Harbour on the morning of the 6th.

By the Steam Boat, this morning, we shall in all probability receive the details of Com. Chauncey's last cruise.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 18, 1813.

Two young gentlemen passed here yesterday from the south, who bring accounts of a very stubborn battle having been fought between the lower Creeks and the Georgians, at the Cuttawhatchee town. The loss was very great on both sides—but the whites maintained the ground.

Another young gentleman arrived in town yesterday from the same direction, who informs us of the arrival at home of one of the old chiefs of the Upper Creeks, very badly wounded with a stone arrow point, in the arm, which was near mortifying. It has been extracted and the old man likely to do well.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, Oct. 7.

Gen. Toledo left this place on Tuesday evening last, for the interior of the United States. He contemplates passing thro' West Tennessee & Kentucky, in which states he will probably spend some weeks. During the short stay the general made in this village, he won the good opinion of all who became acquainted with him, and there best wishes will attend him, wherever he may go. The glorious cause in which he has embarked, although unsuccessful, would have ensured him friends among a people so entirely republican and hospitable as the inhabitants of Feliciana. But to an ardent zeal in the cause of liberty, Gen. Toledo unites an active, vigorous, and highly cultivated mind; an open, frank manner, and the carriage of an accomplished gentleman. And what renders him still more interesting, he is a native of Spanish America, struggling for the Independence of his country.

Time Piece.

By WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, Major General in the army of the United States, and Commander in Chief of the VIIIth Military District:—

A PROCLAMATION.

The enemy having been driven from the Territory of Michigan, and a part of the army under my command having taken possession of it, it becomes necessary that the civil government of the Territory should be re-established, and the former officers renew the exercise of their authority: I have, therefore, thought proper to proclaim that all appointments and commissions which have been derived from British officers are at an end; that the citizens of the territory are restored to all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed previous to the capitulation made by Gen. Hull on the 16th of August, 1812. Under the present circumstances, and until the will of the government can be made known, I have thought proper to direct that all persons having civil offices in the territory of Michigan, at the period of the capitulation of Detroit, resume the exercise of the powers appertaining to their offices respectively. In the present dispersed state of its population, many officers are doubtless absent.—In all cases thus situated, the last incumbent who resigned the office will resume the exercise of its duties. The laws enforced at the period above mentioned will be re-established, and continue until repealed by the proper authority.

Given at Head-Quarters, Detroit, the 29th day of September, 1813.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.
By the General,
JOHN O'FALLON, Aid-de-Camp.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Thursday the 14th inst. a SORREL HORSE, that had the fistula, he had white spots on the side of his head, and a saddle and bridle on, with a rope round his neck, the plated head of the saddle had a dent in it—seven years old last spring. Any person delivering said horse & the thief, shall receive ten dollars, or the horse alone five dollars.

ARTHUR O'NEILL.
Lex. October 25, 1813. 42—1*

NOTICE.

To the Militia of Kentucky, who have been in the service of the United States.

FUNDS have been placed in my hands for the payment of retained component parts of rations.—Officers will be paid upon producing the certificate of the Issuing Commissary, stating the amount due them. Non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, will be paid, so soon as the commandants of their respective corps, comply with the annexed extract from the order of his Excellency Major Gen. William H. Harrison:—

"—as authority for making this payment, you will require from the issuing commissaries, a certificate of the number of retained component parts of rations for each month, due to each officer, and certificate of the number of retained component parts of rations due to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of each regiment or battalion, or when a company is not attached to a regiment or battalion, the commandant of such company shall furnish you with a certified copy of his muster roll, for every two months, to enable you to ascertain the names of individuals of companies, and that you make no payments, but to the individuals themselves, or in case of death, to their legal representatives.

(Signed) W. H. HARRISON.
It is recommended to commandants of corps, to comply with the above order as speedily as possible, forwarding me their muster rolls.

LEXINGTON, 23d Oct. 1813. 43 4
The Printers of the Frankfort Argus, Bardston Repository, Washington Dove, Danville Light House, and Lexington Reporter, are requested to give the above notice three insertions in their respective papers, and forward their accounts to the Printers of this paper for payment.

Cry aloud & Spare not.

Halloo! good people, come and see,
Behold the poverty of me;
My clothes are old and badly worn,
I've little left to keep me warm.
The winds they do blow winter's cold,
I can't my feeble tongue withhold.
The old arrears, you'll settle up
Which you have taken from my shop;
In justice you will pay the score
And keep the officer from your door.
Tax is high, house rent is higher,
To distress, I've no desire.
I hope my request you will meet,
And draw from me a full receipt,
Then my little stock will increase
To stand with yon the winter's blast.

W. T. ORYAN.
October 25, 1813. 43—4*

MR. VAUGHAN'S BENEFIT THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed, (for that night only) Mr. Gaston, who exhibited the Balloon, &c. &c. at Louisville, and gave such unrivalled satisfaction there, has embraced this opportunity to gratify the inhabitants of Lexington, by a Grand Display and exact representation of the

VICTORY GAINED BY COM. CHAUNCEY, over the British Squadron on Lake Ontario.

ON SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, 1813, Will be presented a Tragedy, in 3 acts (never performed here) called the

WIDOW OF MALABAR,

OR THE Tyranny of Custom.

In act 3d.—The Procession of Indamora to the Funeral Pile, attended by the priests of Brama. In the course of the evening Mr. Vaughan will sing an entire New Song, written by himself, entitled the AMERICAN WIFE. The whole to conclude with Mr. Gaston's exhibition of the battle between Com. Chauncey and the British squadron—particulars of which, with other entertainments, will be announced in the bills of the day.

RICHARD MARSH

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the upper part of the Theatre, where he continues to make and repair Umbrellas as usual.
October 22, 1813. 43—4*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from before Doctor McCalla's shop, on Wednesday morning the 13th instant, a BAY HORSE—his hind feet and right fore foot white, a white snip on his nose, shod before, about fifteen hands high, five years old, had on a blind bridle and a rope round his neck. Whoever will give information where the said horse can be found, or deliver him to me, one mile from Lexington on the Georgetown road, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS GARNER.
October 22, 1813. 43—4*

Stolen or Strayed.

FROM Mr. John Brand's Lot, adjoining his Factory, a bald-faced, bright bay PONEY, about 14 hands high, roached mane, & docked. Whoever will return said Poney at Mr. Brand's Factory, will be liberally rewarded.
Oct. 22, 1813.

A Cheap Bargain.

FORTY Acres of LAND, or more if wanted; 2 1/2 miles from town, near Stroud's road—half wood land—a new unfinished BRICK HOUSE that has cost \$2,600—a beautiful place for a country seat.—Terms \$1,600 in hand, and \$1,000 in 18 months. Apply at the place to JOSEPH BUCHANAN.
October 26, 1813. 43—2*

FAYETTE CIRCUIT COURT, Sept. Term—1813.

John Eades, Compt. against Trustees of Lexington, and others, Deflts.

THIS day came the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants the heirs of William Galloway, deceased, the heirs of William Mitchell, deceased, and the heirs of Henry Purviance, deceased, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—it is ordered that unless the said defendants shall appear here on the first day of our next January term, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken and considered confessed against them—and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper, eight weeks in succession, agreeably to law.

A copy, Test THOMAS BODLEY, c. r. c. c.
TAKEN up by John McCracken living on the Lees-town road, four miles from Lexington, a BAY HORSE, 7 years old, a star and snip, a white spot on the left hind foot, about 14 1/2 hands high, the left eye blind, shod all round—appraised before me this 19th of March, 1813, to \$30.
43—3*

DAVID LOGAN.

Sales at Auction.

ON WEDNESDAY

27th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning, on the premises, will be sold,

The Farm of Jesse Bledsoe,
Lying on the Frankfort road, about two miles from Lexington—laid off into thirty-two lots of five acres each, generally wood lots, with streets, to run as to give a communication to every lot—about 70 acres are allotted for the Farm, which will contain one of the largest and best springs in the county, and abundance of timber. This tract is well situated for steam and other mills—the steam paper mill being erected immediately below it. Distillers, millers, and persons interested in machinery, will do well to attend. Persons wishing timber'd out lots, or country seats, will here find situations the most eligible, as well as elegant and profitable.—Terms, negotiable approved endorsed notes, at 6, 12, 18 & 24 months.

D. Bradford, Auct.

October 22, 1813.

ON THURSDAY,

The 28th October, will be sold at auction on the premises.

A Superb Family Residence,
Built and now occupied by Mr. John Fisher. The lot contains about three acres and a half, binding on Main street and immediately opposite Vanpel's street. The house is of brick, has a front of 74 feet, designed and finished with taste. Excellent stable, smoke house & every convenient building. Any person desiring to purchase would do well to call on Mr. Fisher and view the premises.—ALSO, FIVE BUILDING LOTS

Adjoining the above, containing 38 feet front & 150 feet back to an alley of 12 feet. The above property lies high, and is elegantly situated. Terms—six, twelve and eighteen months credit, for approved negotiable paper.

At the same time and place will also be sold, EIGHT NEGROES, viz:

A Brick Moulder, } Likely Young Men.
A Good Wagoner, }
Three boys from 12 to 14 years of age,
A woman about 19, with a child 2 years of age—really valuable.
A woman about 34.

The two women are excellent house servants and can be well recommended. Terms—120 days credit for the Moulder and 60 days for the others. The sale will commence at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon.

D. BRADFORD, Auct.
October 22, 1813.

Sale Continued.

THE SALE OF BOOKS, &c.

Which was commenced on Saturday last, will be continued on

Thursday evening next, At candle light, in the lower back room of the Hotel; where an auction will be regularly held every Monday and Thursday evening—also, every Wednesday and Saturday morning.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

WILL BE SOLD, Writing Paper, Quills, Inkstands, Slates and Pencils, Black Lead Pencils, Wafers, Pocket Books, Penknives, Scissors, Spectacles, Razors, Shaving Soap, Millinery, Straw Bonnets, Coffee, Rum, Wine, Shoes, Segars, 500 Bushels Salt,

A complete double barrel English Fowling Piece,

with patent Breech, Platina touch hole, Mahogany case, &c. &c.

A first rate New Rifle, carrying 120 balls to the pound.

D. Bradford, Auct.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1813.

Auction of Real Estate.

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1813,

Will be sold at auction, Two 5-acre Lots.

Lying at the N. E. end of Main Cross-street. On one of them is a

Rope Walk,

with a large brick hemp house, which may be converted into a handsome and convenient dwelling, being originally planned for that purpose.

A Brick Dwelling-House,

Two stories high, with two good rooms on a floor:

A Brick Quarter,

Hemp Mill &c.

The other Lot lies as elegantly as any in the neighbourhood, for a family residence. It has a considerable quantity of timber, and an excellent spring. The sale will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon. Terms—One, two, and three years credit, for approved negotiable paper.

Dan. Bradford, Auct.

Lexington, Oct. 22, 1813.

AUCTION OF VALUABLE HOUSES.

On Saturday, October 30, 1813, will be sold at auction, in front of the premises,

Two New Brick Houses,

Two Framed Ditto.

Lying on Upper-street, between Main and Water-streets. The sale will take place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

DAN. BRADFORD, Auct.

Lexington, October 20, 1813.

To be Sold

At 10 o'clock on Saturday the 30th inst. at the house of the subscriber, on the Georgetown road, 3 miles from Lexington.

HORSES,

MILCH COWS,

YOUNG CATTLE,

HOGS,

TWO STACKS OF HAY,

And various articles of

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Six months credit will be given if required to purchasers, on their executing their notes for the purchase money with approved security. But to such as shall pay the money on the day of sale, an allowance shall be made of six per centum.

JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

N. B. Also, 15 or 20 acres of WOODLAND will be sold.

TAKEN UP by Samuel Wells, sen. in Jessamine county, on Clear creek, one Sorrel Horse, with a blaze face, three white feet, shod all round, judged to be 10 or 11 years old, about 15 hands high; appraised to \$50. March 25, 1813.

43—3* RICH. LAFON.



Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable. Prepared only by the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson of Edinburgh
Sold Wholesale and Retail, in Philadelphia only at his Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 137, North east corner of Race and North Second streets.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL.
OR, NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
Price one Dollar and fifty Cents.
Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.
Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.
The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.
DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
Price \$1.50 cents.
One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the whooping cough, asthma, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, &c. &c.
DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS,
(Price two dollars.)
A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c. &c.
DR. ROBERTSON'S STOMACHIC BITTERS.
(Price one dollar.)
Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.
For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame, numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified, after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

DR. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price 50 cents.
SYMPTOMS.
The common symptoms of Worms, are, paleness of the countenance, at other times flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes fails, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or choleric pains; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsy, epileptic fits, &c. &c.
Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

DR. ROBERTSON'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)
These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholic Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondriac & Hysterical complaints, Stranguary, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.
They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, when there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the bile they are sure to relieve.

DR. DYOTT'S PATENT ICH OINTMENT.
For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.
(Price 50 cents per box.)
DR. DYOTT'S INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ACH DROPS,
Price 50 cents.
CIRASSIAN EYE-WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes. Price 50 cents.
DR. TISSOT'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price two dollars.)
THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)
THE BALM OF IBERIA.
Extracted from an Iberian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.
(Price two dollars.)
THE RESTORATIVE DENTIFRICE
For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.
(Price 50 cents per box.)
Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.
A supply of the above Medicines just received and for sale by the following agents:
Messrs. McCalla, Gains & Co. Lexington, Ky.
Messrs. Ritchie, Merchant, Winchester, Ky.
Messrs. Crockett & Weisger, Frankfort, Ky.
John & James Bradshaw, Shelbyville, Ky.
William R. Jones, Bardstown, Ky.
Messrs. Letcher & McKee, Lancaster, Ky.
Pamphlets containing certificates of cures &c. may be had gratis at each of the above places.
July 29, 1813. 29—e. o. 1 year.

MASON'S INN, MOUNTSTERLING KENTUCKY.
The subscriber has removed from Georgetown to Mountsterling, and has opened a
House of Entertainment.
He returns thanks to his friends and a generous public, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
PETER MASON.
January 14, 1812. 12—tf

WANTED TO HIRE A Black Boy,
between 13 and 15 years of age, well acquainted with house work, for whom liberal wages will be given. None will be taken without a good character, apply to
I & E. WOODRUFF.

FALL GOODS. H. BOSWELL & Co.
Opposite the Branch Bank, Main Street Lexington.
Have just received a supply of Fall and Winter Goods, from Philadelphia, among which are the following articles:
**FINE & COARSE CLOTHS, DRAB & OLIVE COATINGS, FLANNELS ROSE BLANKETS, CAMBRICKS, SHIRTING & LENO MUSLINS, COTTON STRIPES, PLAIDS, & CHAMBRAYS, BLACK, GREEN & SCARLET BOMBAZET, WORSTED, COTTON & SILK STOCKINGS, CORK SOLE, RED, MOROCCO & LEATHER SHOES, MOROCCO, FUR & WOOL HATS, SILK & COTTON UMBRELLAS, BLACK, CHECKED & LEVANTINE SILKS, ELEGANT FASHIONABLE STRAW BONNETS, BLACK, PINK, BLUE & GREEN CAMBRICS, SUPERFINE CASHMERE & ENGLISH PRINTED CALICOES, WHITE & BLACK LACES, CHENILLE, RIBBONS & MILLINETTES, KID, SILK & BUCKSKIN GLOVES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES, QUEENS, CHINA GLASS AND HARDWARE, &c. &c. &c.
Lexington, September 12, 1813. 36—tf**

NEW GOODS WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

R. MEGOWAN & Co.
No. 44, MAIN STREET,
Have just received a large and splendid assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEEN'S WARE, HARD WARE.
Chiefly purchased for CASH, and will be sold at a low advance, on accommodating terms.
Lexington, 31st Aug. 1813. 35

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH GIVEN FOR FLAX OR HEMP SEED.
By WM. BOBB.
Lexington, July 31st, 1813. 51—tf

Wanted Immediately TWO OR THREE JOURNEMEN TANNERS.
Apply to
E. YEISER, Lexington, or P. YEISER, Danville.
September 20, 1813. 21—tf

Ellis & Trotter,
Have just received, and are now opening in their new Brick House, two doors above
Sam'l & Geo. Trotter,
A LARGE & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS.
Which they will sell low for CASH, either by wholesale or retail.
31—12tf. Lexington, April 6, 1813.

Doctor Walter Brashear
HAS just taken up his residence in Lexington, and will practice Medicine & Surgery in conjunction with Doctor E. Warfield.
Calls on them at their shop will be particularly attended to by one or the other of them.
19—tf May 10, 1813.

DR. PINDELL takes the liberty of informing the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has recommended the practice of **PHYSIC, SURGERY, MIDWIFERY, &c.** and may be consulted, at all times, at his Shop, situated on Main Street, next door to Mr. Whitney's, and nearly opposite Mr. Postlethwait's Tavern.
33— August 14, 1813.

NEW GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received and is now opening in the house lately occupied by Wm. Satterwhite and adjoining the Hotel, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, & HARD WARE.
Which he will sell on the best terms the times can afford.
JOHN CRITTENDEN.
Lexington, Oct. 9, 1813. 41—6t.

WAS lost in this town on Saturday the 30th ult. a saddle and bridle, the saddle about half worn, with a blue cloth, large lined stirrup leathers, crooked at the top; the bridle, a plated bit, in a crooked form. Whoever gives information to Messrs. Daniel and Charles Bradford, shall receive five dollars reward.
Lexington, Oct. 12, 1813. 41—*It.

McCalla, Gains & Co.
HAVE just received a large and general supply of genuine **MEDICINE AND PAINTS,** in addition to their former stock.
ALSO, QUANTITY OF
Lemon Acid, of superior quality, for making Punch, Lemonade, which is equal to the Fresh Fruit, and will keep any length of time. A generous deduction made to Tavern Keepers and others who buy by the quantity.
They likewise keep up the supply of Doct. Rogers' Pulmonic Deturgent, in Cakes, for the cure of Coughs, Consumptions, &c.
They wish to purchase a quantity of clean white clover seed of the present year.
Lexington, July 20th, 1813.

Cock, Trimble & Fowler, HATTERS.
HAVE established a factory in Lexington, and will carry on the Hatter Business, in all its various branches. Orders will be thankfully received, and the greatest attention and industry used to execute their work in the best manner, and to give satisfaction to their customers. Their front shop is kept in the frame house opposite the Gazette office.
31—tf August 3, 1813.

VEVAY.
THIS town just laid out on a liberal plan, is situated in the Indiana Territory, on the bank of the Ohio river, about 22 miles above Madison and eight above the mouth of the Kentucky river—the situation is truly beautiful, being in the centre of the flourishing and very important settlement of *New-Switzerland*, where the cultivation of the vine is carried on with great success, the soil and climate being well adapted to it. The immense quantity of wine which will be made annually in this settlement and its vicinity, will render VEVAY one of the most important places in the western country. On the Kentucky side there is a flourishing and wealthy settlement. The inhabitants, besides large apple and peach orchards, also begin to plant Vineyards. It is remarkable that for a considerable distance above and below this place, the orchards bear every year. A Post-Office is established here, and the mail from Jeffersonville to Cincinnati passes and repasses every week. Besides these great advantages, this town has that of being laid out on a healthy, rich, high and dry, though level spot.
There is a saw and grist-mill within one and a half miles, and another grist-mill will be in operation this fall, within three and a half miles back of this place.
Lots will be sold at Auction on the third Monday and Tuesday of November next—the terms of payment will be one sixth ready money, and the balance in three annual instalments. Tradesmen will be encouraged.
JOHN FRANCIS DUFOUR.
September 13, 1813
N. B. First rate Cooper, who could make wine vessels of any size, from 5 to 2000 gallons, would meet with great encouragement.

Soap and Candle Factory.
JOHN G. COWLING & Co's.
SOAP & CANDLE FACTORY, at the upper end of Main street, a little above Redd & Womack's Carriage shop, is now complete for the reception of any article requisite in such manufacture.
JOHN G. COWLING & Co.
WILL CONSTANTLY GIVE THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH, FOR
TALLOW, CRACKLINS, HOGS LARD, ROSIN & KITCHEN GREASE, ASHES.
Families, Lime and Brick burners, Distillers, &c. who may not reside at too great a distance from town, may find it to their interest to save their ashes, and send them to the said factory, where, for every bushel of prime ashes, they will receive nine pence.
The inhabitants of Lexington will render a service to the above mentioned establishment, by charging their servants to save their ashes.
Any person who may be desirous to contract for the delivering of any quantity of Hogs Lard—say from 1000 to 20,000 lbs. weight, during the present Autumn and Winter, will please apply to
JOHN G. COWLING.
Lexington, Sept. 7, 1813. 36—tf

NOTICE.
ALL THOSE indebted to *Lowry & Shaw*, either by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment—those excepted having running accounts under special agreement. The business will continue to be conducted under the firm of
LOWRY & SHAW.
June 29, 1813. 26—tf

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton
HAVE lately received from Philadelphia, a splendid assortment of **MERCHANDIZE**, of the most fashionable kind, which will be sold cheap for Cash only.
17—tf Lexington, April 17, 1812.

Doct. John Todd
HAS just received and is now opening at his Shop, opposite the court house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing Office, a complete assortment of
Medicine & Paints,
Which will be sold upon the most moderate terms, wholesale or retail. Practitioners in the neighboring towns can be supplied upon as moderate terms as they can be imported from Philadelphia.
Prescriptions carefully & neatly put up.
31—tf Lexington, August 3, 1813.

THE highest price IN CASH will be given for FLAX SEED,
delivered at our shop in Lexington, next door to Oliver Keene's.
Downing & Grant.
N. B. We have a quantity of **LINSEED OIL** for sale.
D. & G.
July 12, 1813. 28—tf

FOR SALE,
A likely **NEGRO MAN**, who was brought up to house business. Enquire of the printer.
October 4, 1813. 40—tf

REMOVAL.
J. P. SCHATZEL has removed from his late stand to the third house above the Insurance Company, on Main Street, nearly opposite the Post Office, where he has still on hand and offers for sale, wholesale, a pretty general assortment of
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
N. ORLEANS SUGAR, by the hhd. or bbl.
SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, by the bbl.
8 CEERONS SPANISH INDIGO, 10,000 wt. **ROLL BRIMSTONE,** **PEPPER, PIMENTO, GINGER, Madder, ALLUM, COPPERASS, GUN POWDER, IMPERIAL & YOUNG HYSON TEA, MADEIRA WINE.**
33— Lexington, Aug. 16, 1813.

Stolen or Strayed
FROM the subscriber's lot, on the evening of the 5th of September, one **DARK SORREL HORSE**, 14-1/2 hands high, with a white star and snip, one of his hind feet white, short nicked tail—whoever will give information where the said horse can be found or deliver him to me in Lexington, shall be liberally rewarded.
JOHN MAKSH.
Lexington, High-Street ad-joining the Theatre.
September 13th 1813. 37

TAKEN out of my pasture on Saturday evening, the 18th inst. a **GRAY MARE**, full 16 hands high, blind of the near eye, branded on the near shoulder I F, about 10 years old, a little marked with wagon gears, and shod all round. Any person who will restore the mare again or give information where she is, shall be reasonably rewarded, and very much oblige their humble servant,
JOHN FOWLER.
September 25, 1813. 40—4t

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.
ARE hereby notified to meet at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, on Saturday the 23rd day of October, in order to elect five directors, agreeably to a law passed the last session of the legislature.
JOHN BRADFORD, JAMES MACCOUN, WILLIAM LEAVY, WM. MACBEAN, GEO. ANDERSON, ALEXR. PARKER, PETER I. ROBERTS.

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
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JOHN FOWLER.
September 25, 1813. 40—4t

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Fayette Circuit, 2d August Term, 1813.
POLLY ADAMS, Compt
Against
Robt. Adams, Defendant
IN CHANCERY
The defendant, Robert Adams, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to the law and the rules of this Court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant, it is thereupon ordered that unless the defendant shall appear here on the first day of our next January term and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken for confessed against him; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper for eight weeks in succession agreeably to law. A Copy. Attest
36—6t. **THOS. BODLEY, C. C. C.**

FOR SALE
120 acres of first rate Land three and an half miles east of Lexington, adjoining Mr. John Price—forty acres well improved, and the rest well covered with timber and prime fire wood. The wood on the land is worth double what ask for the land. The improvement lies well to divide, as also the timbered land. Terms, one third in 3, one third in 12, and the balance in 24 months—Possession given on new years day—negotiable notes with approved indorsers will be required of the purchaser.
JOHN STARKS.
Lexington, October 3, 1813. 30—tf

John T. Mason, Jun.
ATTORNEY AT LAW, intends confining his practice to the Federal Court, in Frankfort, and to the county and circuit courts of Fayette. He has removed his office to one of the rooms in the Hotel, opposite the court House, where he may be found at any hour of the day.
Lexington, Sept. 8th, 1813. 37

LEVI L. TODD,
WILL PRACTISE LAW in the Fayette, Bourbon and Scott circuit courts—his place of residence is Lexington.
Sept. 6, 1813. 36—tf

Dr. John Todd,
HAVING returned to Lexington, offers his services as a Practitioner of **MEDICINE AND SURGERY.**
His shop is kept opposite the Court-house, and two doors below the Reporter Printing-office.
18—tf

Boarding.
PETER I. ROBERT, will keep boarders in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert M'Gowan, on Main street, between the stores of Humphreys and Morton, and Thomas D. Owens.
Lexington, September 13, 1813.

Vauchuse Academy.
I PURPOSE resuming my school on the first Monday in Nov.—Students from a distance can be accommodated with board in the neighborhood, and at my house. The English, Latin and Greek languages, with science in its different departments, will be taught as the progress of the students may require. Should I meet with sufficient encouragement, a set of Maps and Globes, will be procured, to facilitate the study of Geography, and Astronomy.
J. MOORE.
Vauchuse, two miles from Lexington.
October, 9th, 1813. 41—tf

THE PUBLIC
ARE most respectfully informed that W. W. Pierce and James Devers, have established a co-partnership in the **TAILORING BUSINESS**, under the firm of Pierce and Devers, who design carrying on the trade in all its branches; in the front room of the house owned and occupied by Mr. John Norton, on Main street, next door to the post-office.
They flatter themselves of doing ample justice to all who may be pleased to favor them with their custom.
October 9, 1813. 41—tf

REMOVAL.
D. RICHARDSON's shop is removed to the small Red House on Mill street between Main and short streets, a new door below A. Blanchard's silver smith shop.
October 18, 1813.

WILLIAM ROSS'S, Foot, Shoe & Grocery Store,
Next door to Mr. John Keiser's and nearly opposite the Market house.
WHERE he has just received from Philadelphia, a large and elegant assortment of *Boots, Shoes & Groceries*, to wit—
Fairtop and backstrap do. **soal shoes**
Boots do. **Ladies leather ties & slippers**
Cossack do. **Children's morocco & leather shoes**
Three quarters do. **Children's morocco hats**
Men's fine leather lined shoes **Morocco skins of different colors**
Men's buff shoes **White welting skins**
Men's shoes with straps for buckles **Alligator and frog's skins for saddlers**
Men's fine leather and morocco pumps **Boot tassels and shoe strings**
Men's coarse shoes **Black cord and shoe binding**
Boys fine and coarse shoes **Black ball of the best quality**
Ladies London dress kid & morocco shoes **Calf skins**
Ladies high heeled shoes **Spanish soal leather**
Do. welged shoes **Russia bristles and hair brooms**
Do. with wains heel ball **Scrubbing and shoe brushes.**
Ladies morocco shoes with straps
Ladies plain morocco suppers of different colors
Ladies morocco cork

GROCERIES.
Madera, Port, Claret and Sherry Wines
Fourth proof Jamaica spirits
Fourth proof French brandy
Fourth proof Holland gin
Old whiskey
Porter in bottles
Pen naid time juice
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson and Hyson skin Teas
Coffee, Chocolate and Rice
Loaf lump and Muscovado sugars
Aquarice ball and candied sugar
Molasses
Sweet oil
Coffee mills.
Oysters
Mustard
Dried currants
Nutmegs, mace, cinnamon and cloves
Allspice, ginger and pepper
Madder, copperas, digo and allum
Spanish and common segars, best quality
Chewing & smoking tobacco
Soft shell almonds
Box raisins & prunes
Salmon, shad, mackerel and codfish
Scotch and pickled herrings
Cotton, skates and marbles
Domuth, Scotch, Lancaster and Rappee
Stuff, No. 1
Patent Lamps
Glass and Tin Ware, &c. &c. &c.
All of which will be sold low for CASH in and.
Lexington, October 4, 1813. 43—tf

For Sale,
THIRTY one acres and one fourth of land, lying three and one half miles from Lexington, on the road leading from Lexington to Georgetown; about nine acres cleared, the balance wood land, and extremely well timbered, and watered. For terms apply to
JOHN HAGERTY.
October 12, 1813. 41—4t.

FOUND
A Bank note, which the owner can have by describing it and paying for advertisement. Enquire of the printer. T. A. Lexington, Sept. 27th. 1813. 29—tf

Evening School.
ON the first Monday in November next, **J. R. BROWN** will open an **ENGLISH SCHOOL** at the Transylvania University, for the instruction of those who cannot conveniently attend the day school—from the hours of 6 to 9 o'clock every evening, (Sundays and Tuesdays excepted) during the Winter season. Terms of tuition \$3.25. No extra charge for fire wood or candles, will be made.
October 12, 1813. 41—4t.

Valuable Military Land, and SIX LIKELY NEGROES FOR SALE.
THE subscribers will sell at public sale, at 12 months credit, bond and security given, at the farm of Gen. Charles Scott, Ky. on the 10th of November next, *three hundred acres of land*, on Stoner, about 2 miles from Hornback's mill, a part of Gist's military survey, equal to any land in the state. Also—*Five hundred acres military land*, south of Green river, a part of Gist's, of good quality. The negroes, *four Boys, one Man & a Woman*. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, when due attention will be given by some of the legates.
JOS. BOSWELL, JESSE BLEDSOE, F. P. BLAIR, HENRY C. GIST, THOMAS N. GIST, ANNE E. HART, MARIA C. GIST.
October 12, 1813. 41—tds.

For Sale,
On a short credit, on Invoice of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES & HARDWARE.
Amounting to between 4, and \$5000, at a very small advance. Apply at the Commission Store of
D. BRADFORD, Auct
October 19, 1813.

Sale at Vendue.
ON Saturday the 30th day of October, 1813, on the farm of Mrs. Russell, one mile east of Lexington, and opposite Mr. Henry Clay's—will be sold, my stock of HORSES, a WAGON and TEAM, about thirty head of CATTLE—among them, some good Milch Cows; ten or fifteen tuns of Hay, and several stacks of Oats and Rye, and a quantity of Hemp; the farming Utensils, &c. The farm will be leased for six years, and possession given immediately after the sale. The terms of sale will be six months credit for all sums over ten dollars; negotiable endorsed notes, will be required from the purchasers, the sale will commence at 10 o'clock.
JOHN FISHER.
42—tds.

To Rent.
THE subscriber will rent his House, Store and Cellar—as also a Coach-House and stable if required: the occupant can have the stock on hand, on a credit by giving negotiable paper with a good indorser.—For further particulars enquire at the said house.
DANIEL WHITE.
Lexington, October 15, 1813. 42

Stall fed Bees.
THE subscriber wishes to purchase about 200 STALL FED BEES of the first quality—he will receive them about the first of January next and give 4 dollars per 100 for the neat beef on foot.
JAMES MORRISON.
N. A. Ky.
Lexing on, Oct. 18, 1813. 43